

Washington Correspondence.

BY WALLACE BASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—When the Arms Conference gathered in Washington, as provided by the Democratic Congress and President in the Naval Act of 1916, revamped by the Borah Resolution, President Harding said: "In soberest reflection, the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war with their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after." A noble sentiment, endorsed by everyone who had no personal pocketbook to fill through a big army or navy, and would have entitled the President to the credit due for its utterance, if events had shown that he meant it. When the Naval Bill was reported to the House it provided for 67,000 men to handle our diminished navy, and Chairman Kelly demonstrated that the number was sufficient. Then came Nick Longworth with a letter from Harding asked that the number of men be increased by 19,000 and the House, with Harding's words at the Arms Conference still ringing its ears, voted the increase! What is the result? It is that the naval expenditures for the next fiscal year, instead of being decreased from \$410,000,000, the figures for the present year, will run about ten millions higher. This is due partly to the increase in personnel above Chairman Kelly's figures, and partly to "authorized" expenditures, not actually appropriated in the bill, amounting to about \$87,000,000. This is a peculiar legislative device used to make larger funds available while showing "economies" in the bill.

The outcome at Genoa seem seriously threatened by reason of this government holding aloof from their effort to pacify the turbulent and unsettled conditions in Europe. Harding has allowed Lloyd-George, the greatest statesman of his time and probably of all time, to tackle the tremendous problem alone and unaided; if he succeeds it places him upon a high pedestal of glory from which all time will not take him down. The best theory put forward in Washington to account for Harding's non-participation is that he feared he would be accused of doing the thing that Woodrow Wilson would have done under the circumstances.

The coal strike has been allowed to run on several weeks, with nothing done by the administration looking toward its settlement. More than 700,000 men are directly affected by it, without taking into consideration the industrial plants daily shutting down because of coal shortage. The best figures obtainable indicate that 3,600,000 workers are out of employment in the United States. While Wall Street gambles in stocks at the rate of millions of shares per day on money borrowed from the banks at 3 1/2 per cent, able-to-work young men are begging a dime for food with a stone's throw of the White House grounds in Washington.

The Republican Congress still haggles with the soldiers over their bonus, with the outcome as the weather, while the business world awaits with like uncertainty the new tariff bill. Last winter the leaders talked of adjourning Congress the first day of May; the month is here and adjournment is one of the events so far in the future that it is not even discussed in Washington. And the country waits, and waits, and waits, while this "business administration" does business in a very unbusinesslike manner.

It has long been thought by ordinary folks that one of the principal missions of our State Department is to keep us on friendly terms with other nations of the world, thus making for peace and friendly commercial intercourse of a profitable sort. Representative Yates of Illinois, son of the famous war governor, Lincoln's friend, has vigorous opinions on the success of the administration along these lines. Remember that Yates is a Republican. On the floor of the House he said, on page 6084 of the Congressional Record: "There is not a nation in the world today that is our friend. They are all suspicious and unfriendly."

The President is reported to be getting ready to remove Commissioner Blair, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Blair is trying to run the Bureau properly, and he can hardly do this if he removes the hundreds of experts trained under the last administration, during which period the work of the Bureau increased with tremendous strides, but the President feels that he has to yield to the thousands of importunities for jobs for the

smaller political leaders by putting into Blair's place a man who will use the ax on the experts and put in the inexperienced fellows who voted on the Harding issue in 1920. Of course the work of the Bureau and the interests of the people will suffer, but these are secondary considerations, the political machine has to be kept up.

Liberty Endangered by Sectarian Legislation.

From "Liberty," Adventist.

Every man is safe in indulging his own thoughts; it is only when he essays to express them to others that his troubles begin. Hence freedom of thought, in any valuable sense, includes freedom of speech. Some have preferred, like Socrates, to face death rather than conceal their thoughts. We are so accustomed to freedom of speech that we look upon it as a matter of course, and forget the long and bitter struggle of the centuries out of which the liberty which we now enjoy has emerged. In this stupendous conflict we recognize the dominant Christian church of medieval times as the foremost antagonist, not only of science, of reason, and of investigation, but of the right of men to express their thoughts upon religious beliefs and dogmas, or upon anything else tending to contradict or call in question a premise held by the dominant religious organization.

Throughout the ages, the most bitter and relentless persecutions, trailed by the innocent blood of millions, have been the policy of the church toward the brave and courageous thinkers of the world, wherever and whenever it had the political power so to do; and we see no reason to think it would be any different today should the church secure the power to make its anathemas effectual. Abundant warrant for this may be seen in the drastic provisions of proposed religious enactments, and in the resolutions of church councils and assemblies on the subject.

A brief history of this conflict in the past will form a safe guide to what we may expect to happen, should we yield to the demands of the zealots of today. Human nature never changes.

Passing over, for the lack of space, the persecutions in ancient Greece of all who dared to question the popular, though absurd, beliefs of mythology, and later the persecutions of Christians by pagans and the counter-persecutions of pagans by the Christians when they gained political power under Constantine, and coming to still later times, we find human nature still the same.

During the first two centuries in which they had been a forbidden sect, the Christians had claimed toleration on the just ground that religious belief is a voluntary matter which cannot be forced. But no sooner had their faith become the dominant creed, with the power of the state behind it, than they abandoned this view and embarked in the hopeless enterprise of bringing about a complete uniformity in men's opinions in matters of religion, and they thereupon began a policy of coercion to enforce the doctrine that salvation is to be found exclusively in the dominant Christian church. The profound conviction that those who did not believe in its doctrines would be damned eternally, and that God punishes theological error as if it were the most heinous of crimes, led naturally to persecution. It was thought a duty to impose upon men the only true doctrine; hence heretics were more than ordinary criminals, and the pains man could inflict on them were nothing to the tortures awaiting them in hell. To rid the earth of such men, no matter how virtuous, was a plain duty. Pagan virtues were vices in the eyes of Christians.

St. Augustine, the greatest of the church Fathers, formulated the principle of persecution for the guidance of future generations, and his teachings have been zealously followed ever since by both Catholics and Protestants. Heresy was the foulest of all crimes, and to prevail against it was a victory over the legions of hell; hence came the torture of the Inquisition. Even men of kindly temper and the purest zeal for morality, were absolutely devoid of mercy where heresy was suspected.

The firm belief in witchcraft, magic, and demons was inherited from antiquity, but it became far more lurid in modern times. Both the theory and the persecution were supposed to be supported by the Holy Scriptures, and particularly by the text, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." It was upon this text that Pope Innocent III issued a bull, in which he asserted that plagues and storms are

the work of witches. People forgot the text which says, "Vengeance is Mine." They thought they were God's avengers. No story is more painful than that of the persecution of witches, and nowhere was it more atrocious than in England and Scotland, and later in America. It was rationalism and the dissenter's persistence for his rights that finally brought the long chapter of horrors to a close.

The intellectual and social movement which was to dispel this darkness and usher in the Renaissance, began in the thirteenth century, feeble at first, because hampered by the state-intrenched church; but with the final decline of the Papacy and the Roman Empire, and the growth of strong monarchies, the invention of printing, and the success of the Reformation, a change for the better dawned upon the world.

But Luther was inconsistent in that he opposed liberty of conscience and of worship. He held that Anabaptists should be put to the sword; and so with Protestants and Catholics alike, the dogma of exclusive salvation led to the same results. Calvin's reputation for intolerance is perhaps the blackest in history. He stood for the control of the state by the church, and established a theocracy at Geneva. Melancthon was no better. Nor did Protestant England lag behind the Romish Inquisition, but on account of the obscurity of the victims, her zeal for the faith under Elizabeth and James I has been generally forgotten. She had no Bruno nor Vanini to blazon her historic pages, as unfortunate victims of her persecution.

We owe the modern principle of toleration partly to the Italian group of Reformers. Their creed was molded by Socinus, who condemned persecution. Religious toleration was given a new impetus by such men as Roger Williams, who stood for soul liberty. But the great victory came when the principle of separating church from state was adopted by the framers of our own Constitution, of placing all religions on an equality. This, it seems, is about to be overthrown if certain so-called reformers are to have their way, and we are to be thrust back to the tender mercies of religious intolerance and bigotry a la days of Calvin and the intolerant popes of Rome. Are the American people ready for the gory sacrifice?

Citizens Military Training Camps.

Carrying out the policy of Congress to provide means for the young men of the country to obtain the advantages incident to one month's training under competent military instructors, the War Department will establish a training camp at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from August 1, 1922, to August 30, 1922, for residents of Missouri and Arkansas.

The Department will pay students five cents per mile from their home to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the same amount for the return trip. This allowance should cover all expenses incident to traveling. While at camp complete uniforms will be provided each student, together with the necessary personal equipment, including the rifle. Meals and quarters are provided without expense to the student, together with necessary medical attention. Chaplains will be on duty to advise with students.

While at camp the student will be instructed in personal cleanliness; how to take care of his body; how to build up his physique; manly deportment; courtesy toward his elders and his fellow student; individual cooking; how to shoot the rifle; how to make his bed; how to care for his personal clothing and his quarters; how food is prepared, the mess hall policies, etc.

Much time will be devoted to athletics. Games of all sorts will be organized. Provisions will be made for the baseball player as well as for those who do not specialize in any particular game. Massed games will be organized for the latter.

There will be recreational facilities also. Excellent screen films will be provided in addition to educational films. The library will be open to students when off duty. The city of St. Louis is easily reached by electric cars. Its many beautiful parks, art galleries, libraries, etc., will afford the student many delightful hours.

Training will be divided into three courses. The Red Course is intended for those without previous military training, between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-five (25) years. The White Course is intended for those with previous training, between the ages of eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26) years. Graduates of the 1921 Red Course are eligible regardless of age. The Blue Course is the senior

course, and provides advanced training for those between the ages of nineteen (19) and twenty-seven (27) years. Graduates of the Blue Course are eligible for commission in the Officers Reserve Corps.

A more detailed prospectus and application blank will be sent upon request to Headquarters 102nd Division, 408 Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

Mellon Creates Surplus by Postponing Payments Due.

Secretary Mellon is certainly the modern wizard of finance. By a simple twist of the wrist he changes a deficit into a surplus, thus:

There is an admitted threatened deficit of \$24,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Within that period \$71,000,000 obligations fall due. By postponing the payment of these obligations until next year the Secretary of the Treasury is able to make it appear that there will be a surplus of \$47,000,000.

This is the same kind of financial sleight-of-hand by which \$17,000,000 is put in the list of "savings" of the Harding administration when \$17,000,000 of Pittman Act certificates fell due and were not paid.

Secretary Mellon has already admitted that there will be a deficit of \$484,000,000 for 1923, but this does not include a proposed \$50,000,000 for Mr. Lasker or \$75,000,000 for the initial bonus, \$17,000,000 extra for rivers and harbors and \$80,000,000 extra for the navy in excess of Gen. Dawes' estimates. There is a prospective deficit therefore, for 1923 of \$868,000,000, and the administration is going right on claiming that it is saving money, practicing economy and reducing taxes.

One Minute.

There is one born every minute. There are a few persons, ignorant or untruthful, (probably both,) who are still saying that Scotland County in 1921 paid no more taxes to the State than in 1920. They refer especially to the State tax. Outside the income and merchant's tax, tax books for 1920 show \$12,576.13 due the State from Scotland County. For the year 1921, outside of income and merchant's tax, the tax books show \$20,399.70 due the State from Scotland County or over 62 per cent more in 1921 than in 1920. The tax on real estate shows a much greater per cent increase, as the above includes taxes on both real and personal property. In the larger cities, and at the commercial centers, taxes are probably reduced, but the difference is made up on the farm owners in Scotland and other similar counties. Under the old assessment, enough taxes were paid to the state so that Gov. Gardner left \$5,000,000 in the State Treasury to be squandered by the Republican Politicians who live in and hang about Jefferson City. Don't be deceived. Mr. Landowner of Scotland County, compare the taxes on your land as shown by your tax receipt of 1921, with the taxes on your land for previous years.—Memphis Democrat.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, May 1, 1922:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday.....	25	69	52	
Wednesday.....	26	63	53	.58
Thursday.....	27	51	45	.95
Friday.....	28	60	42	
Saturday.....	29	65	36	
Sunday.....	30	70	33	
Monday.....	1	71	44	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. ("T") indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—
FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchen.)
Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyebight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.
Blumarck, Wednesday, May 24, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE.—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv—
Warranty and Trust Deeds and Chattel Mortgages for sale at this office.



"Crispy an' crunchy an' all-the-time-crackly! An' never tough or leathery! Gee, what would happen if Kellogg's got all eaten up before tomorrow?"

You certainly realize the difference in Corn Flakes when you eat Kellogg's

From the instant you open the generous sized package till they're tucked away in great and tiny "bread-baskets," Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a delight! You can't even look at those big sunny-brown flakes, all joyously flavored, crisp and crunchy, without getting hungry! Kellogg's are never leathery or tough or hard to eat—they're just wonderful!

Such a spread for big and little boys and girls—the sweetheart of fine white corn kernels deliciously flavored and deliciously toasted in Kellogg's own way! You can't imagine anything more joyous to eat at any hour.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are childhood's ideal food! Kiddies can eat as much as they can carry! Every mouthful makes for health, for sleepy-time-stomachs!

Don't just ask for "corn flakes"! You say KELLOGG'S—the original kind in the RED and GREEN package!



Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLER and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

PHILADELPHIA
Diamond Grid
Guaranteed Storage Batteries

For All Cars. Also,

SPECIAL "RADIO" BATTERY

For Wireless Receiving Sets

SOLD BY

Ironton Battery & Tire Co.

Ironton, Missouri

BATTERY CHARGING AND REPAIRING

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1921.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
—Advertisement.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Whereas, An ordinance has been enacted by the board of aldermen of the City of Ironton, State of Missouri, and approved by the Mayor—the said ordinance being a contract entered into by and between the said City of Ironton and the Iron County Electric Light & Power Company, a public service corporation, and

Whereas, By the terms of the said ordinance the said Iron County Electric Light & Power Company agrees to furnish electric current for lighting the streets of the said City of Ironton for a period of ten years, and the said City of Ironton agrees to subscribe for at least thirty-five 100 candle-power incandescent lights during the said period of ten years, at a

cost of three dollars per light per month, and

Whereas, Under the provisions of Section 3479, Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1919, this ordinance cannot become valid and effective unless ratified by the qualified voters of the said City of Ironton;

Therefore, A special election has been ordered, and will be held

Tuesday, May 16th, 1922,

for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the said ordinance.

In Ward No. 1 the voting precinct will be at the court house in the office of the County Superintendent of Public Schools; in Ward No. 2, in north room (ground floor) of the Academy Theatre Building.

Attest: J. L. BALDWIN,
E. L. NEWMAN, Mayor.
City Clerk.

This May 2, 1922.

The
Planters
HOTEL
SAINT LOUIS
EUROPEAN PLAN
Extends Courteous
Hospitality and Service
Room with Bath \$2.50 up
without \$2.00 up

This Building its Fourth Home has been Thoroughly Modernized
MEVERELL L. GOOD, General Manager
DICK WALTON—D. WOODWORTH, Asst.

Job-work, all kinds, at this office.